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FOR LONDON.

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MESSRS GREEN'S fine A. 1. Frigate built Passenger Ship "SERINGAPATAM," 1000 Tons, H. J. GIMBLETT, Commander; has first-rate accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 5th August, 1853.

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DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

N. B.—Dr. MILLER being engaged in Medical practice, is unable to receive patients for Dental operations, except during the hours above specified, *unless by a previous engagement.*

January, 1853.

Just published, demy 8vo, pp. 224, sewed, price 4s.

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"The production of an acute and vigorous mind, possessed of no little literary power, earnestly bent on the discovery and enunciation of truth. Handles his subject with a reverence for Scripture, a richness and unction of illustration, and an acquaintance with the Divine Word not to be excelled. His exposition is ingenious, clear,—the principle eminently sound, and the only one which can conduct to a comprehensive and philosophical view of the Apocalypse."—*Witness.* "A sound, earnest, vigorous thinker."—*Wick Journal.* "The spirit it breathes, and the ability it displays, will both repay perusal."—*Scottish C. Magazine.* "No one can fail to be struck with the novelty, uniqueness, and simplicity of its views, its perfect harmony with the analogy of faith and the current of events."—*Glasgow Constitutional.* "The ripe scholar is united with the truly catholic spirit."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.* "May prepare the mind for shaking off some old prejudices, and adopting a sounder process of dealing with prophecy."—*Christian Times.* "There is an unusual amount of thought, which cannot fail to produce thought in others."—*British Banner.* "The writing is spirited, eloquent—the reasoning clear."—*Britannia.* (The Seals.—"A clearer and a better hope of seeing that hitherto sealed book made in some degree open and intelligible. Believe he will succeed in throwing more light on the Apocalypse than any who have gone before him. No praise can be too high—more knowledge than has fallen to the lot of most theologians."—*Ecclesiastical Journal.*

Edinburgh: JOHNSTONE & HUNTER.
London: R. THEOBALD.

MY DEAR SIRS,—I shall feel obliged if you can find room for the annexed as an article in your Christian Journal. I can answer for the Christian character, and—I may add—the theological views of Mr. Donne. His system of education is grounded upon the maxim, that all teaching, unless founded upon God's Word, is a Heathenish civilization at the best. Mr. Donne's pupils have done well at Addiscombe, Sandhurst, and the Universities.

Trustworthy opportunities occur of Clergymen and the widows of Clergymen who would take charge of pupils during the vacations.

Believe me, &c., &c.,
G. L. FENTON.

Poona, 26th September, 1853.

EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN OF ANGLO-INDIAN PARENTS AT

Oswestry School.

Head Master:
THE REV. STEPHEN DONNE, A. M.
Ex-Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Terms:

Board and Tuition in the English, Latin, and Greek Languages; Geography, History, Mathematics, Globes, and Arithmetic, for Pupils entering above Twelve Years of Age.	SIXTY GUINEAS	For Annum.
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Washing.....	THREE GUINEAS	

Modern Languages, with Landscape and Geometrical Drawing, Dancing and Lessons in Drill, may be taught by the best Masters on the following Terms:—

Landscape Drawing.....	SIX GUINEAS	per annum.
Geometrical Ditto.....	FOUR do.	do.
French and German"	FOUR do.	do. each.
Dancing.....	FOUR do.	do.
Drill Serjeant.....	ONE do	do.

*** The Terms for those who enter under Twelve will not be subsequently raised. In the case of Brothers, the Terms are reduced Five Guineas per Annum for each Pupil.

There are Two Vacations in the Year, viz., Christmas and Midsummer.

The system of Education is adapted to prepare Young Gentlemen for Addiscombe, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and the Examination required at the Horse Guards, as well as for the Universities.

Each Pupil has a single bed. Every Young Gentleman is required to bring a Silver Spoon and Fork, and Half a Dozen Towels.

There is Railroad communication between Oswestry and all parts of the United Kingdom.

The School House is advantageously situated in a healthy district, surrounded by an extensive Play Ground and Fields. The School Rooms, Dining Room, and Dormitories are spacious and well ventilated.

God's Holy Word constitutes the foundation on which the instruction of the School is conducted.

References are kindly allowed to—The RIGHT REV. BISHOP SPENCER, Edgemour, Buxton; SIR RICHARD JENKINS, G. C. B., East India House, London; the REV. PROFESSOR CAPE, Addiscombe, Surrey; the REV. G. L. FENTON, Poona.

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Obtained within the last few Years by Young Gentlemen educated by Mr. Donne.

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MR. J. E. DONNE... First Divinity Prizeman in King's College, London; First in Mathematics at Addiscombe; Second Engineer at Addiscombe.

MR. OWEN..... Hulme Exhibitioner, Oxford; Second Class in Classics.

MR. R. J. DONNE... First Senior Scholar in King's College, London; First in the First Class in Classics; Second in Divinity.

MR. EDWARDS..... Powis Exhibitioner at his First Sitting, and Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford.

Of the many Pupils who have gone up to the Horse Guards every one has passed with credit at the First Examination.

CURE FOR INDIA!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from George Breton, Esq., Deputy Collector of Customs dated Allahabad, January 21th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

MY DEAR SIR,—Having for several years past used your Pills and Ointment with unfailing success, I beg leave to mention a few cases which have come under my observation. One was a Cancer of the right breast. The patient was an elderly native Christian and the mother of several children: she had suffered for years, and was under the treatment of several medical men: the breast was entirely gone, leaving a large ugly sore, which after the application of your Ointment, spread upon plantain leaves, was completely healed, in a very short time.

Another was that of a Child, 6 years old, the son of a Surgeon; the little fellow's legs were covered with sores; they resisted the treatment of his father, and his mother very wisely tried your remedies, which in less than a fortnight effected a perfect cure.

The third was a boatman, who had split the nail of his great toe against a stick in the river, in which the mud accumulated and formed a sore; neglect caused proud flesh, and when brought to me, there was over the nail a lump fo it as large as a pigeon's egg. Poultices, caustics, and your Ointment entirely cured it in less than 6 weeks.

(Signed) GEORGE BRETON.

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 2 th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR.—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Cummins of Saltney Street, in this town was, thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical advice at the time and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly 10 years; recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keady Gainsboro,' dated March 1st, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR—Some time since, one of my children was a sear, with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe had I in her case adopted your medicines she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

A MIRACULOUS CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS WHEN THE PATIENT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr R. G. Baxter, General Merchant, of Tullina, county Mayo, dated March 27th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR.—Susan Doher, of Bally-Glen, near this place was for upwards of three years afflicted with Scrofulous Ulcers, and of so virulent a character that the bones of her arms and hands protruded through the flesh. She tried various remedies, and was in the Castlebar Infirmary for thirteen weeks, but sent out as incurable. After returning to her home she was in so weak a state, owing to the continuous discharge from the ulcers that she kept her bed for several weeks; and when reduced apparently to death's door, Mr. James Carlaw, the Scotch Agriculturist of the locality, purchased from me some of your Ointment and Pills for her, which immediately wrought a most extraordinary change for the better, and in a few months she was restored to sound health. All the ulcers are now completely healed, and the use of her arms and hands perfectly restored.

(Signed) ROBERT G BAXTER.

The Pills should be used, conjointly with the Ointment, in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
BadBreasts	Glandular Swelling
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bites of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies	Rheumatism
	Scalds
Coco-Bay	Sore Nipple
Chiego-foot	Sore Throats
Chilblains	Skin diseases
Chapped hands	Scurvy
Corns (Soft,)	Sore-heads
Cancers	Tumours
Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Wounds
Fistulas	Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and Rupees each Pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta, Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs. Oakes Delgairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8 Writers' Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cook, Dacca, Mr. Fell, Cuttack; Mr. Champman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Huzareebaugh; Messrs Thomson and Co., Monghye; F. Smyth and Co., Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares; Mr. Tiernan, Chunar, Baboo Bhugbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Bullard and Co, Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway, Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut; Noor Bux and Co., Delhi and Lahore; MacDonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coutes, Ferozepore; Nuby Bux and Co., Loodiana and Jullundur Doab, Vivian and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie, Mr. Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secunderabad; Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

On London—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s 1¾d. @ 2s. 1¾d. For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs 2s. 1¾d. For credit Bills.
On Calcutta—at
60 days' sight.....Rs. 99¼
30 days' sight.....Rs. 99⅝
at sight.....Rs. 99⅞
On Madras—at
30 days' sight..... 100¼ @ 100¾
at sight..... 101/4
On China—at
60 days' sight, 100 $—270

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay.....	Rs.	1000	each,	43 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation.....	"	250	"	99 @ 100 pr cent pm.
Commercial Bank.....	"	500	"	3¾ pr cent prem. sales.
Agra Bank.....	"	500	"	45 pr cent prem.
Bank of Madras.....	"	1000	"	1,000 24 per cent pm.
Apollo P. Com.....	"	12,500	"	12,500 19,000
Colaba P. Com.....	"			5,500
Colaba L. Com.....	"	10,000	"	8,400
Bombay S. N. Com.....	"	510	"	400 60 pr ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com...	"	50	"	19 Rs. pm. each share.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan	..	Rs. 108¾ @ 100 Siccas.	
5 per cent loan 1825-26	..	Rs. 109	per 100 Siccs.
5 per cent loan 1829-30	..	Rs. 109	per 100 Siccs.
5 per cent loan 1841-42	..	Rs. 103¾	per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1832-33	..	Rs. 108¾	per 100 Siccs.
4 per cent loan 1835-36	..	Rs. 103½	per 100 Co.'s
4 per cent loan 1842-43	..	Rs. 103	per 100 Co.'s

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 : 5 16 ths	Nominal.
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 : 3 16ths	per Assay.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 270.....	per 100
Republican Dollars.....	Rs. 240.....	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 218.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 108	per 100 Cs.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)....	Rs. 17	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 16¼	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£3..... per ton.
To Liverpool	£ 2 17 6..... per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal..... per Rass.
To China....	Rs. 13..... per candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

Discount.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do

Interest.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent; on 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 90 per cent; and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest Allowed,

On Deposits payable on demand in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.... 2 per cent. per annum.
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at 6 months' notice..... 4 do do

N. B.—No interest is allowed on Deposits under Rs 1,000 *or over Rs.* 50,000.

Interest and Discount Charged,

On Government Bills.....	Not exceeding 3 months.	3	per cent per annum
On Private Bills.....		7	do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.. ...		6	do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c.....		7	do do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

Rates of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....			2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
do	at 3	do	do .....2s. 0¾d. do.
do	at 2	do	do .....2s. 0¾d. do.
do	at 1	do	do .....2s. 0¾d. do.
do & Scotland..	at 1 day's	do	.....2s. 0¾d. do.
On Ireland at 1		do	do .....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....			2s. 1¾d.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* for sums under £20 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ¼ per cent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 at the following rates, viz.
On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p. ct. p. an
On deposits withdrawable on 3 months' notice for which non-transferable receipts will be granted..... 4 per ct.

On deposits for 6 months certain in sums not less than Rs. 500—for which Bank Post Bill is at 6 months' date including interest will be given ..... 4 per cent.

N. B.—No Cheques paid or Cash received under Rs. 50. Notice for withdrawal of fixed deposits may be given when lodged with the Bank or at any subsequent period. It is required always to be in writing.

Discount.

On Private Bills at 3 months or under.. 7 per cent.
On do. above 3 do. and not exceeding 4 months..... 8 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate, on Bills taken up before maturity, allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

Cash Credits.

On Government Securities.. ..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the exte t of each Cash Credit granted, whether availed of or not.

Exchange.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight..	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee
Do 3 do do ..	2s.	0¾d.	"
Do 2 do do ..	2s.	0¾d.	"
Do 30 days' sight....	2s.	0¾d.	"
Do sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	"

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bill's granted on Mail days, after 12 o'clock.

Commission.

On purchase or sale of Government & other Securities..... ¼ per cent.

Dividends on Shares in this Bank held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London, payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

SELECTIONS.

THE OPPRESSION AND ENCROACHMENT OF ROME.

(From the Times.)

When the Court of Rome presumed, about three years ago, in the plenitude of its power, to efface the time-honoured landmarks and dignities of the Church of England, to parcel out the Queen's dominions, and to constitute a new Romish hierarchy in this island, we were told by one class of politicians that, nothing was more natural than this course of proceeding, and that if the Pope had offended the prejudices of the English nation, he had erred unconsciously in the absence of a competent diplomatic adviser in the States of the Church. The people of England judge t e transaction with a surer instinct; they felt that a blow had been aimed from behind at their history and at their faith, and they resented it with the energy such an insult was calculated to excite. We are not going, however, to revive that controversy, though it would not be difficult, both here and in Ireland, to find illustration and confirmation of the opinions we expressed upon it in 1851; but on the present occasion we propose shortly to observe to what an extent the same spirit which caused the Papal aggression here is engaged in active hostilities against our Protestant allies in Holland and Prussia; for the same spirit which inspired the Papal affront to this country has stimulated the Court of Rome to pursue its attacks on the Protestant States of the Continent. The kingdom of the Netherlands is, of all the Protestant States of Europe, that in which most had been done to place the relations of the Government with the Church of Rome on a tolerant and equitable footing. A concordat was concluded in 1827 between King William I. and Pope Leo XII., the Catholic provinces of Belgium then forming part of the King's dominions. The Roman Catholic clergy are paid by the State, and a diplomatic Envoy of the Low Countries resides at Rome. At one time, indeed, the Pope had agreed, in concert with the late King of Holland, to erect three new bishoprics; but this plan was abandoned on the separation of Belgium, and Holland remained, what is termed at Rome, a missionary country under the superintendence of Vicars Apostolic. The late Dutch Ministry, of which M. Thorbecke was the head, was animated by the most conciliatory dispositions towards the Catholic subjects of the Crown, and when the present Pope intimated his desire to establish a Roman hierarchy in Holland, all that the Government required was that due notice should be given, and the King's assent obtained. The Court of Rome disdained these easy conditions, and though it had promised they should be observed, it did not scruple altogether to disregard them. The Pontifical letter constituting the new hierarchy in Holland was launched as surreptitiously and ill-advisedly as that which had been directed against this country, and with the same consequences. Our sturdy neighbours, the Dutch, have not forgotten that it is to the Protestant faith and institutions of their country that they owe their political and national existence. The spirit which defied Philip II. and Louis XIV. is not extinct, any more than the divinity of Dordt or the scholarship of Leyden. No people are more honourably tenacious of that ancient [illegible] to cut the[illegible] the feverish convulsions of this generation; and liberty in Holland means independence of Rome. The Sovereign of such a country being himself the head of the House of Orange, identified by his birth, with the glorious traditions of Protestantism in Europe, [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible]

gression. The King of Holland instantly recalled his minister from Rome, ejected from office the administration which had temporised with the enemy, and threw himself on the high Protestant feelings of his people. The Dutch responded with enthusiasm to this appeal; a new Chamber was elected with an overwhelming Protestant majority in favour of the new government; and the religious excitement of the country has overpowered all the other distinctions of party. In Holland we are not surprised at such a result, but it is impossible not to deplore the excessive intolerance which has been rekindled on both sides by the aggression of the Court of Rome. Families are divided, servants and labourers of a different creed are dismissed, tradesmen are employed by one party and proscribed by the other, and the priests have given the signal of an internal struggle deeply injurious to the peace and welfare of the community. The attack has been directed in a different form, but in a similar spirit, against Prussia. In February last the Pope addressed an apostolical letter to the Bishops of the Church of Rome in the Prussian dominions, establishing new and excessive restrictions on the "mixed marriages" of Prussian subjects belonging respectively to different communions. This brief requires that the dispensation for such marriages should be obtained from the Pope himself, and rarely conceded by the Bishop of his diocese; but it further exacts that in all marriages between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant, the party not professing the Catholic religion shall formally engage in writing (*promissio jurata* is the term employed) that *all* the children of the marriage shall be brought up to be Catholics; without this condition no marriage is to be solemnised by the Catholic clergy, or regarded as a marriage by the Church. We are aware that attempts have for some time past been made in Germany and in this country to enforce this intolerant and offensive condition, which has caused in many instances the greatest suffering and injustice. But in Prussia such a pretension on the part of the Papal power is a direct interference with the law of the land. In that country it is provided by statute, that when a marriage is concluded between persons of different religious persuasions, the sons born of such a marriage are to be educated to their fourteenth year in the religion of their father, and the daughters in that of their mother; and it is expressly provided that this rule of law cannot be abrogated by special stipulations. The conflict of Papal authority with the civil law of marriage in Prussia is therefore in this case direct, and so strongely was this felt that several months elapsed before the Roman Catholic prelates in that country ventured to promulgate the mandate they had received from the Vatican. When, however, an attempt was made to put it in force, the King of Prussia protested with great energy against such an interference with the rights of his subjects, and declared in a written order, that if any man in his service degraded himself by giving an assurance of this nature to the prejudice of the Evangelical faith, he should be instantly dismissed from public employment. The Prussian army also came to the unanimous resolution that no officer should give his assent to the injunction of the Pope, and in many instances we are happy to learn that either the marriage ceremony has been performed without this pledge, or that both parties have emancipated themselves from the tyranny of Rome, not only now, but for ever. The chief importance of these instances lies, however, in the proof they afford of the implacable hostility of the Romish Court to the rights and independence of Protestant States. Both in Holland and in Prussia the Roman Catholic Church is on a footing of legal equality with other creeds, liberally supported by the State, and protected by treaty and stipulations with Rome. In both those countries, for many years past, the bitterness of religious animosities had subsided. Pius IX. has made it his business to rekindle the torch of discord, and if he reign ten years longer, he will bring Europe to the verge of another great reformatory movement, extending perhaps to the overthrow of the Papacy itself. It is impossible to conceive that men will permanently submit to oppression and encroachment of this nature which exceeds whatever Rome dared to attempt in the greatest ages of the church; but, for the present, we can only hope that these facts will strengthen among the Protestant States a spirit of firm and temperate resistance to that arbitrary and insatiable power, to which all concessions are made in vain.

STEAMBOAT DEBATE WITH A ROMISH BISHOP.

(From the American Messenger.)

Western steamboats furnish a miniature picture of the world. You will often meet men of many nations and tongues, of every trade and profession, and of every creed. A single day will sometimes give one a specimen of gambling, drinking, fighting, [illegible] praying, and preaching. The good and [illegible] strangely commingled.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 28 February, 2020

A year or two since, I took passage in one of these boats from St. Louis to Louisville, at a low stage of water in the Ohio. As we were about to leave, I noticed a passenger with unusual garb and appearance, who was attended to the wharf by several ecclesiastics. When we reached a little town on the Mississippi, the stranger with the long coat made his way to the Jesuit college there located; and our captain, an Irish Roman-catholic, made an extra landing in front of the college to receive him again on board. The long-coated professors accompanied him to the shore, and kissed him reverently as they parted from him. Every thing betokened the presence of a distinguished member of the "order of Jesus," and so it proved.

Among the passengers were two gentlemen having the aspect of Protestant clergymen. They were observed to deposit tracts and little books in places of convenient access to the passengers and crew. One of them devoted himself to the comfort and instruction of a dying cholera subject on the lower deck. They mingled familiarly with the crowded company of the cabin, but with a dignity that indicated the remembrance of their sacred calling.

When ascending the Ohio the steamer grounded and lay helpless for an entire day. While in this condition, the papal emissary was seen with groups around him, with winning words insinuating the dogmas of his church into the minds of his hearers; now expatiating in the glories of St. Peter's, then explaining away the worship of the Virgin, and adroitly preparing them for the service that was to follow. At nightfall, after supper, a jovial lawyer, from the mouth of the Ohio, announced to the passengers that we were honored with the presence of one of the most venerable and distinguished of the Roman-catholic bishops in this country, who had consented to address us in reference to the tenets of his church. A crowd gathered around the ladies' saloon, and the bishop, who seemed to be an amiable and intelligent man, commenced his harangue, first "saying a little prayer." He spoke kindly of his "separated brethren," as well he might, with almost none but the captain of the boat committed to his system, and expressed the charitable hope that they would all be brought to the faith of Rome. The burden of his discourse was a skilful exaltation of tradition above the Bible, of "the church" above the Redeemer. Faithful to the instincts of his communion, he made an adroit onset upon the only true basis of a spiritual religion. The prestige of a live bishop seemed to give weight to his influence with a company not over-stocked with biblical knowledge. It seemed to be an hour of peril to the cause of evangelical truth.

As the service was about to close, one of the gentlemen to whom I alluded, and who gave fixed attention to the bishop's address, arose, and in a calm but firm manner expressed the interest he had taken in the statements of his venerable friend. "But," said he, all must be aware that quite different sentiments are entertained by Bible Christians as to the topics here discussed; and if God gives me the strength, I will endeavour to-morrow night to exhibit their views of the matters which have now occupied our attention." The tone of the speaker indicated more than his words.

The company dispersed, some to resume their gambling occupations, some to the bar-room, some to renew their oaths and imprecations, some to discuss the merits of the debate thus opened, some to their berths. The noisy lawyer, strengthened in his views by anti-scriptural doctrine, renewed his cups. Standing within a few feet of the state room of the bishop his voice was heard till a late hour by the unwilling multitude of would-be sleepers, in ridicule of the truth he found in some Protestant tracts, and in obscene and vulgar jokes. Iniquity seemed to have found new license, and profanity new terms of blasphemy. It was a miserable night for us all.

On the next evening the company of passengers gathered as by a common impulse, to listen to the promised reply to the bishop. Mr.——apparently thinking that there might be an aspect of obtrusiveness in a voluntary engagement in the debate, expressed his readiness to forego the opportunity of speaking if any one of his hearers desired it. Thus securing his position, he announced the hymn, "Come Holy Spirit, heavenly Dove," which was sung by the assembly with solemnity. He then invited his friend from Boston to pray; and the rich unction and happy adaptation of that warm-hearted puritan prayer, contrasted with the formal, lifeless prayer "said" by the bishop, half finished the debate.

Mr.——disclaimed all love of controversy, and avowed his purpose to deal with principles lying at the foundation of human obligations and hopes. He entered on the discussion less to refute the errors of the bishop, than to save the souls of his hearers. He then gave a rapid sketch of the doctrines and history of the primitive church; the rise and influence of popery; the efforts of reformers, and the triumphs of the truth in the 16th century, and demonstrated the substantial unity of the evangelical churches. Having thus cleared the way, he planted himself on the impregnable ground of D'Aubigne and of Protestantism: *the word of God only* excluding tradition; *the grace of Christ only*, striking at the roots of a religion of works; *the work of the Holy Spirit only* as distinguished from a religion of external rites; and unfolded with earnestness the great themes that cluster around the cross. The application of these fundamental principles to the church of Rome, and to the dogmas of the bishop, was left to each hearer; but the least intelligent mind could perceive, that if such were the teachings of Scripture—if "the just shall live by faith"—then the whole superstructure of papal superstition rests on error, and must fall at last. Without the aspect of controversy and with direct bearings on the spiritual state of those addressed, every leading position of the bishop was undermined, and evangelical truth fully vindicated. It only remained to dissect the seven pretended sacraments of Papal church which the bishop had proclaimed and defended; in doing which Mr.——indulged in the wit and sarcasm which alone some of them deserve. He closed with an appeal to the conscience tender and solemn.

The bishop, with less of discretion than might have been expected from an aged prelate, attempted to recover his ground by asserting the friendliness of the Papal church to the Bible, denying that it was a prohibited book in the Papal states; also denying the existence of "indulgences," assailing the credibility of D'Aubigne as a historian, etc. The issue being thus joined, Mr.——replied firmly, and brought home to the bishop's own diocese the allegations which had been general and indefinite. It was a triumph of the truth. The "smooth stones" from Siloah's brook reached their mark, and another giant measured his length on the plain.

I spent another day on the boat, and had abundant opportunities of observing the influence of the discussion. The only oath I subsequently heard was from the pilot at the wheel, whose duties had kept him from the cabin. I saw no more gambling. Many of the passengers sought friendly intercourse with the Protestant preacher. And when he and his travelling companion left the boat, to keep holy time—leaving the bishop to pursue his journey on the Sabbath—many thanks were tendered for the timely and effective refutation of Papal error sought to be imposed on a crowd of American Protestants.

I add but a word to this incomplete sketch of a steam-boat debate.

1. The only weapon needed in the conflict with the man of sin, is "the sword of the Spirit."

2. Providential occasions for controversy with errorists will bring with them providential aids.

3. It is best so to conduct polemical discussions that the spirit of a true faith may win confidence for its doctrines, and so that souls may be saved, even if the argument be lost.

4. There is little danger from the Romish church in this country, if its bishops will consent to discuss its principles in the newspapers and in steamboat cabins. The system will not bear ventilation.

5. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The moral tendencies of the Papal and evangelical systems as seen in the unchecked vice of a western steamer after an evening's discourse by a distinguished prelate, and in the quiet and order produced by an exhibition of gospel truths by an unknown Protestant, were so palpably demonstrated as to leave no doubt which system can trace its origin to the great source of wisdom and purity.

THE EXPEDITION OF COMMODORE PERRY.

We are enabled to give the following authentic particulars of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan.

The squadron, consisting of the steam-frigates *Susquehanna* and *Mississippi*, and the sloops-of-war *Plymouth* and *Saratoga*, sailed from the harbour of Napakiang in Loochoo, on the 2nd of July. On the morning of the 8th they made Cape Idzu, near the southern entrance of the Bay of Yedo, and sailing directly up the bay, anchored in the afternoon off the town of Uraga, more than a mile beyond the former anchorage of the *Morrison* and *Columbus*. The appearance of the steamers—the first ever seen in Japanese waters—with the other vessels in tow moving with all sails furled, at the rate of nine or ten knots an hour, appeared to produce considerable sensation among the Japanese, and all the trading junks, with which the bay was crowded, carefully kept out of their way.

As the vessels were coming to anchor, two shells or rockets were fired into the air from a battery about a mile distant, but apparently as a signal, and not a token of hostility. Several government boats immediately came off, and endeavoured to put on board the vessels the usual notification to foreigners, warning them to depart. They were not received, however, and the Deputy Governor of Uraga, who was the only person allowed to come on board, was notified that if the Japanese authorities endeavoured to surround the ships with the usual cordon of boats, it would lead to very serious consequences. A few boats, nevertheless, lingered around the *Susquehanna*, but the sight of some warlike preparations satisfied them that Commodore Perry was in earnest, and they quickly retired. During the stay of the squadron in the bay, it was never afterwards visited by any boats, except those containing the official through whom the negotiations were carried on. The next morning, Yezaimon, the Governor of Uraga, and a nobleman of the third rank, came off, and after ascertaining the object of the visit, asked for time to despatch an express to Yedo, in order to communicate the information, and obtain instructions how to act. During the three days which elapsed before the answer arrived, the *Mississippi* made a trip about ten miles further up the bay, finding everywhere deep soundings. Beyond the promontory of Uraga, a point which no foreign vessel had passed before, she discovered a large and beautiful bight, which was perfectly land-locked, and offered a most secure and commodious anchorage. She was followed at a distance by a number of government boats, but none of them attempted to interfere with her, or with the cutters of the different vessels, which were sounding in advance of her. The presence of the squadron appeared to cause no interruption to the inland commerce, for the bay was at all times studded with large junks and hundreds of small craft, passing up and down.

On Tuesday the 12th an answer arrived from Yedo, stating that the Emperor had appointed an officer of the highest rank, to proceed to Uraga, and receive the letter of the President of the United States; and satisfactory proofs having been given to Commodore Perry, that his appointment came directly from the Imperial Government, it was arranged that the interview should take place on the morning of the 14th. We understand that the Commodore was first informed, on his arrival, that Nagasaki was the proper point from which to negotiate with the Japanese Government; but he replied, that a request to proceed thither would be an insult to his government.

The Japanese selected the small town of Gorihamah, about three miles south of Uraga, for the interview. On the morning of the 14th, the *Susquehanna* and *Mississippi* took up a position off the town, and lay with their broadsides to the shore. The Governor and Deputy Governor of Uraga, with the Commandant of the Military Forces, came off to accompany the Commodore to the landing-place. Three houses had been erected by the Japanese, one of which was prepared for the interview, while the other two were apparently intended for the accommodation of the Princes who had come from Yedo to receive the letter. The officers and men detailed to accompany Commodore Perry, amounted to about Four Hundred, while the force of the Japanese was variously estimated at from Five to Seven Thousand. Their foremost files extended around the head of the bight, for the distance of nearly a mile, and with their numbers of scarlet pennons, and banners of various devices, presented a novel and beautiful show. The Commodore was escorted, with the American colours flying, and the bands playing the national "Hail Columbia," to the house of reception. Here he was received by the Prince of Idzu, First Counsellor of the Emperor, who was accompanied by the Prince of Iwami. The letter of the President and Commodore Perry's letter of credence were formally delivered, and an official receipt given in return by the two Princes. The interview then terminated, as the latter were not empowered to enter into any negotiation. The Commodore stated however, that in order to give the Japanese Government ample time for deliberation, he would depart in three or four days, and return in a few months to receive the reply. We may here mention, that this was only the instance in which Commodore Perry met any of the Japanese officials in person. The Governor of Uraga was not received by him, as not being of equal rank, and all the previous and subsequent negotiations with the Japanese were carried on through the officers of the Commodore's staff and Commander Buchanan of the *Susquehanna*.

The Governor and deputy Governor of Uraga, with the Interpreters and attendants, after the interview were treated to a trip in the *Susquehanna*, where they witnessed for the first time the performance of the steam-engine. After leaving them at Uraga, the squadron stood across the bay toward the eastern shore, and then proceeded to the point reached by the *Mississippi*, about ten miles above Uraga. On the following day, Commodore Perry, in the *Mississippi*, went about ten miles beyond this, making a total distance of twenty miles beyond the limit of previous exploration. From the deck of the frigate a crowd of shipping was seen, seven or eight miles to the northward; and from the numbers of junks continually going and coming, it was evident that this was the anchorage in front of the capital. The officers of the

Susquehanna and *Mississippi* speak with admiration of the beauty of the shores, and the rich cultivation and luxuriant vegetation which they every where witnessed. The natives with whom they came in contact were friendly in their demeanour, and the Governor of Uraga is spoken of as a model of refinement and good-breeding.

The day before the departure of the squadron, the Governor went on board the *Susquehanna*, taking with him a number of presents, consisting of articles of lacquerred-ware, and other Japanese manufactures.

A suitable collection of presents was prepared in return, and in spite of his declaration that was contrary to Japanese law, he was obliged to accept them, in order to prevent the rejection of his own. He afterwards brought off a quantity of poultry for the vessel, and received in return a large box of choice American garden seeds, his acceptence of the presents on the previous visit having to his great joy, been sanctioned by his superiors. Notwithstanding the repeated concessions which the Japanese made to the demands of Commodore Perry, they are said to have been very cordial and friendly in their intercourse, and to have taken their final leave with a show of real regret.

The squadron sailed from the Bay of Yedo on the 17th, and after encountering a severe gale during the 21st and 22nd; arrived at Loochoo on the 25th July, and the two steam-frigates returned to Hong-kong on the evening of the 7th Aug.—*China Mail*, August 11.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

Via Marseilles, and Southampton.

The OVERLAND MAIL, *via* Marseilles and *via* Southampton, will be closed on FRIDAY the 14th proximo, at 1 o'clock P. M. *precisely.*

An AFTER-PACKET will be kept open, for Bearing Letters only, until 3 o'clock P. M., on the usual terms.

Bombay, General Post Office, 28th September 1853.

W. BLOWERS,
Deputy Post Master General.

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1853.

ON WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

ON THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening; the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.; and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to a letter in our columns signed PHILANTHROPOS, which has been elicited by the communication in our issue of the 23rd ult., on the subject of the Licensing System. The letter is from the pen of one who has given as much attention to the subject as any one in Western India; and who feels and writes strongly with respect to an evil that ought to awaken far more concern than it hitherto has done. Allowing the full force of the statements which have been made as to the kind intentions of Government in the course pursued by it, it seems to us that the Government of India occupies a position which does not at all necessitate it to follow in the steps of the Home Government; and that a larger liberty of legislation might, under the circumstances that here exist, be pardonably hazarded.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—We have very great pleasure in publishing and directing attention to the following energetic appeal:—

TO THE PROTESTANT COMMUNITY IN INDIA.

An appeal on behalf of the "Protestant Alliance in England."

THE Committee of the Landour and Mussoorie Protestant Association desire to express their grateful thanks to the friends of their Society, for the liberal donations and subscriptions received during the past year.

These contributions have enabled the Committee to remit, at various times, to the "National Protestant Alliance" in England the sum of 1,400 Rupees, leaving a balance on hand of more that 100 Rupees.

The Committee earnestly hope that all who have given in their adherence to this association will continue their generous contributions to its funds; and in again soliciting an addition to their list of annual Subscribers can assure all that the assistance afforded by the Protestants of India to the "Parent Alliance" in England is duly valued. It is viewed by that body as "most valuable and seasonable, and is received with pleasure and thankfulness."

Since the formation of the L. and M. Association more than one hundred members have been enrolled.

This is indeed but a small proportion of the Protestant community, but considering the discouragements under which the Society has laboured, from want of support from the press, and other influences, the result encourages them to persevere in their humble labours. The objects aimed at by this association having, in many instances, been misrepresented, the Committee deem it necessary to state that their operations are *strictly confined* to the support of the "Protestant Alliance" in England, entirely avoiding all local agitation in this country.

Sixty-two Auxiliary Societies have been formed in various parts of the British Isles. These, together with the central alliance in London, are unceasing in their efforts to infuse sound Protestant principles into the minds of the masses, by means of public meetings, lectures, sermons, discussions with Roman Catholics when possible, suitable publications, and various other agencies. Their efforts are also directed to the defence and assistance of all who are suffering persecution for conscience sake, whether at home or abroad.

The successful prosecution of these various objects requires large funds, and this Committee firmly believing that the "Protestant Alliance" has already been greatly blessed by God in arresting the aggressions of the Papacy, and in defending our civil and religious rights, make this renewed appeal on its behalf, praying God to induce many who have hitherto stood aloof from this movement, to come forward and thus encourage and strengthen the hearts and hands of their brethren at home who are again fighting the great battle of the Reformation, and endeavouring to preserve the glorious and free constitution of old England, which gives to all her subjects the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of conscience, "none daring to make them afraid."

The Committee recommend as a means for extending the basis of the Association, that the *Annual Subscriptions* of members do not exceed 12 Rs.

Donations of any amount will, as formerly, be thankfully received.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN S. WOODSIDE,
Officiating Secretary.

Landour, Aug. 19th, 1853.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL

OF THE 8TH ULTIMO.

THE H. C. Steamer *Acbar*, Lieut. Balfour, with the Overland Mails of the 8th Ultimo, was signalled late on Monday evening and came to her moorings about nine o'clock. She left Suez at 10. 45 P. M. of the 20th and Aden at 10. 18 A. M. of the 27th September.

Passengers from Suez.—Mrs. Lucas, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Contenho, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Logan, Mr. Galloway, Mr, Munro, Mr. Stutt, Captain Bingham, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Wallace.

From Aden....Mr. Walker, Mr. Watson, Mr. Abdool Ali Motabhoy and servant, Mr. Jan Mahomed and servant, Abdool Dossa, one return European female servant of Mrs. Lister, two return native servants of Mr. Suart, and one distressed seaman.

The H. C. Steamer *Auckland* reached Aden at three o'clock on the morning of the 25th September. The P. and O. Company's Steamer *Hindoostan* arrived on the evening of the same day from Calcutta and left on the following day for Suez.

VESSELS IN ADEN.

H. C. Steamer *Auckland* P. & O. S. Steamer *Bombay*, Ships *Koh-i-Noor* and *Indian Ocean* with coal for the P. & O. Co. Spanish Brig *Norma*, and a small Surat Brig.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria after visiting Ireland had proceeded to Balmoral.

Lord Elphinstone it is stated has been appointed Governor of Bo[illegible]

The Turkish question continues to be the subject of the gravest complication.

The prospects of the Harvest are far from encouraging.

The yellow fever is raging at New Orleans—nearly a thousand a week dying.

The severe illness of General Sir Charles James Napier has terminated in his death at Oaklands near Portsmouth.

A Memorial has been presented to the President of the Board of Control signed by fifty six firms connected with Bombay, expressing a desire to have the Mail service between Suez and Bombay thrown open to public contract.

There is a rumour in political circles that, before the next meeting of Parliament, the Duke of Newcastle is to go out as Governor-General to India. We cannot answer for the correctness of this report, but we think the appointment extremely probable. If it should take place, the Duke will be succeeded at the Colonial Office by Sir William Molesworth.

The latest arrival from India are as follows:—

CALCUTTA	July	17
MADRAS	,,	22
CEYLON	,,	26
BOMBAY	,,	20
CHINA	,,	7

THIS MAIL has not yet brought the solution of the Turko-Russian question. The famous note of Austria that so much was made of, having giving up the question to Russia, was such that the Porte could not accept of it. Disease, especially cholera, was making havock among the Russian troops, and that gave the only probable hope on which the least dependance could be placed, of the evacuation of the principalities.

The majority of the Turkish Council, with the Sultan, were decidedly opposed to further concessions, and as yet it would be vain to attempt to predict what the issue may be.

The Queen's visit to Dublin and to Balmoral occupied the attention of the Court Journals. A deficient harvest was affecting more or less all the States of Europe.

"I DATE," said Lord Byron, "my first impression against religion, to having witnessed how little its votaries were actuated by any true feelings of Christian charity." There is too much reason to believe that the impressions of very many against religion have been excited and perpetuated by the cause that Byron stigmatizes in the words above quoted. But it is none the less worthy of remark that his expressions betray a measure of short-sightedness such as his lordship would have been careful not to exhibit, had the subject been any other than religion. For he lets fall from his pen the distinct admission that there is a something which he calls Christian charity; had he seen it exhibited in the lives of persons called Christians, he would not (apparently) have doubted the truth of Christianity; he looked for it and found it not; and concluded that that system was a lie. It was not a Socratic or a Platonic charity, not a Ciceronian nor a Confucian charity, that he expected to see and was disappointed. These would have not have been evidence for or against Christianity. There was a something called Christian charity, of which he had a distinct conception derived, mediately or immediately, from the Christian Scriptures; this he demanded to see embodied in the church; it seemed to him that he saw it not, and hence his infidelity. The language implies that he not only had a conception of that charity, but an admiration for it; it was a good and beautiful thing; and the non-exhibition of it by

men called Christians was an evil greatly to be deplored. It was not some peculiar conception, original with himself; but one that was current in the minds of men, having passed with great distinctness and visibility of outline, from generation to generation, adown the lapse of ages, until now it stood on the threshhold of the nineteenth century, saying to Lord Byron 'I am Christian Charity,' and receiving from him the response, 'Thou art Christian Charity.' But he adds 'I look to the church and see not there the reproduction of thine image; wherefore I discard Christianity for ever.' May she not rejoin, 'Stay, rash man; am I not a verity, am I not of heavenly origin? though all men be liars, am I a liar? Are divine commands dependent on human obedience for their sanction in thine eyes? You acknowledge that the fruits of these professors are not my fruits; by their fruits ye shall know *them*; but it claim to be known by my own.'

The charity which Byron wished to see and saw not, at least saw not universal in the church, he was constrained to call Christian; and what constrained him was, first, the fact that it had once been embodied in the life of Christ and of his early followers, aided secondly by the fact that it stood represented in the written gospels. Jesus Christ went about doing good; he pleased not himself; he came not to be ministered unto, but to minister; and he gave his life a ransom for many. And he taught his disciples, both by his words and by his life, to seek—not every man his own weal, —but that of others, as it was more blessed to give than to receive; and to do to others what they would have others do to them; to deny themselves, and to lay down their lives for the brethren. In this way was introduced into the world the ideal of Christian charity, and infidels were furnished with the means of condemning an unfaithful church; for without knowledge of an original none can condemn its counterfeit. To say of any thing, it is a counterfeit, is to admit that there exists a something genuine; and to be offended at the unchristian walk of men called Christians, is to confess one's acquaintance with that model which they neglect. And if such acquaintance leads to the reprehension of them, well; but something better should certainly follow, namely an honest zeal for the true reproduction of that which has been so falsified. How infinitely more becoming than the spirit evinced by Lord Byron is that of the man who, attracted by the loveliness of true Christian charity, and indignant at the number of its falsifiers, exclaims, I will be thy votary and will yield thee for the insincerity of others, sincerity; for the treachery of others, fidelity; for their lukewarmness, fervency; and for their selfishness, a life-long consecration.

What is Education.—The following excellent observations on the duty we owe to God, we quote from Stewart's Outlines of Moral Philosophy (Par. 339)—"If the Deity be possessed of infinite moral excellence, we must feel towards him in an infinite degree all those affections of love, gratitude, and confidence, which are excited by the imperfect worth we observe among our fellow creatures; for it is by conceiving all that is benevolent and amiable in man, raised to the highest perfection, that we can alone form some faint notion of the Divine nature. To cultivate therefore an habitual love and reverence of the Supreme Being, may be justly considered as the first branch of morality; nor is the virtue of that man complete, or even consistent with itself, in whose mind these sentiments of piety are awanting."

Our readers have often heard, we suppose, of religious education, and of secular education. We think both of these terms inaccurate, and what is worse that the use of them leads to serious errors. Speak of religious instruction, and secular instruction if you will, but not of religious and secular education. Education is the drawing forth of all the powers of the mind, intellectual and moral,—the cultivation of all the faculties of the soul. To attend to one part of those powers with which his Maker has endowed man, is not education. Man is a compound being possessed of faculties, partly intellectual and partly moral, and the educationist must attend to the developement of both, or he fails in his high aim. If by what is called a religious education be meant merely instruction in certain religious dogmas, the value of the instruction imparted will depend upon the truth and importance of the doctrines taught. If the child is taught that every stone that has had a charm pronounced over it by a priest is an object of worship, to which he is required to bow down, or that he must believe in regard to God and a future state exactly what another man teaches him, without using his intellectual faculties, either to enquire into the nature of the doctrines taught, or the authority on which the facts connected with his religion are based, such a misnamed religious education is worse than useless, and can only tend to pervert the principles, and degrade the mind. But supposing the teacher to have high and holy views of the Divine character and of the duties and obligation of religion, and to impart these to his pupils,—such as those we have extracted at the head of this article, this is religious instruction, and in our view the most important branch of education, but it is not the whole of it, and therefore it is wrong even in this case to speak of religious education, as it confounds a part with the whole; and surely much more is it wrong to call instruction in the arts and sciences secular education, since here a smaller part is taken for the whole, and a still graver error propagated.

To confine education merely to instruction is to forget that God destined man to fulfil a part in this world, as well as to prepare for a world to come. If for example man had never studied navigation, there would have been no room for the discoveries of Columbus, no peopling of America, no influence of European upon Asiatic mind, and nothing in that mind of value enough to make it fit to communicate blessings to this. Without superior scientific attainments the superior religious principles of England would have had no means of expanding their influence over the dark regions of the world.

But if religious instruction alone cannot be called education, much less can secular teaching receive that honorable apellation. How can that be a proper drawing out and cultivating of the powers of man, which studiously avoids that greatest of all objects of human study, the great and glorious Being who originated and sustains the world, and how does the educationist aright fulfil his duty, who fails to teach his pupils to rise from the study of Nature up to Nature's God? We do not want every teacher of Mathematics to instruct his pupils in Theology, but we require that when he has taught them Euclid and the Conic Sections, he will abstain from leading them or others to suppose that their education is finished. It is not teaching the whole circle of the physical sciences, that constitutes education; instruction in the nature and distinctions of our mental faculties, and the moral relations we bear to our fellow men and the author of our being, and the method by which we are to approch him, must be superadded. The imparting of such instruction may, in some circumstances, be attended with difficulties, but with no difficulties insuperable to great and generous minds, and it will avail a nation but little to be educated in physics, if morals and religion are neglected. We must not suppose however that in any of our educational institutions, whatever pledges may have been given, and however honestly it may have been intended to act according to them, a purely secular system of instruction is possible, as we have had occasion frequently to observe, and as was brought prominently forward lately by a cotemporary. We have not yet heard of any attempt to banish Milton, and Butler, and other writers animated by the spirit of Christianity from our colleges, but till then the purely secular system can only be partially carried out. While the Hindoo youths are taught to reverence the master spirits of England, they are not left wholly without religious instruction. The non-interference principle is, though unintentionally, in reality infringed, and few Hindus leave our schools and colleges without the loss of all belief in the religion of their fathers. Let us hope that the time is not distant when this will be acknowleged, and when no longer restrained by false fears our educational institutions will professedly inculcate those grand and glorious truths, to which we have referred, and the Hindu mind having everywhere vividly brought before it the idea of the one God, the Maker and Preserver of the Universe, and of Jesus as the only perfect human exhibition of his character, will be raised to a higher standard of moral excellence, and our best educationists no longer have to complain, that while the intellectual powers have been enlightened, the moral habits remain unreformed.

Government Education in Ireland.—It is not only in India that a struggle has to be maintained for the advancement of Religious education, but the same struggle has to be maintained in Ireland, and the time may come when it will be required in England too. An article, extracted from the *Edinburgh Post and Record*, given below, will lead our readers to understand something of this important subject. Roman Catholics, and unbelievers are in principle opposed to the Christian education of the people, and a large number of Protestants, would rather give in to them than be at the trouble of opposing them, and unless earnest Christians exert themselves they are likely to get things too much their own way:—

"The recent proceedings of the Irish Education Board, which have resulted in the withdrawal of three of its most eminent members—forming together the only real security that the interests of Protestant truth were not to be sacrificed to Popish intolerance and superstition—show very plainly how impossible it is to combine Bible instruction with any system of education over which the Romanist priests have a direct control. The attention of the country will not fail ere long to be strongly directed to this question, for we cannot view the causes which have led to the removal of Archbishop Whately and Sir F. Blackburne in any other light than as the first step in a scheme for converting the Irish Education Board into an instrument for the maintenance and promotion of Popish influence, under the pretence of teaching secular knowledge exclusively. It is not the first time that the Jesuitical agents of Rome have allied themselves with latitudinarians and infidels, for the purpose of pushing their own ulterior objects. That this is the policy about to be pursued in Ireland, we can scarcely entertain the shadow of a doubt after reading an article in the *Times* of Thursday, having for its apparent aim a mere apology and defence of the conduct of the Education Board, but which in reality is designed to apprise the public of a complete reversal of the principles hitherto adopted by the Commissioners. We learn from our contemporary, that religion is now to be excluded entirely from the Irish schools, and secular education alone permitted to be taught. While announcing this proposal, the *Times* pays what we must characterise as an evidently insincere homage to the importance and value of religion as the essential basis of all instruction. 'No one will deny,' says the Ministerial writer, 'that religious instruction should be the foundation of all education—that, in ordinary cases it should be the principal, not the secondary object.' Having foisted in this exceptional position, we need not be surprised that the

Times uses it in a most comprehensive fashion, so as to embrace the educational system of a whole nation. 'Those thoroughly conversant,' the *Times* continues, 'with the subject, must admit the impossibility, in the present social and political state of Ireland, of introducing the religious element into the ordinary and daily routine of teaching in schools containing children both of the Protestant and Roman Catholic persuasion, without eventually excluding from the institution one or the other creed. Nor can it be denied that the establishment of absolutely separate schools for each religious sect must tend to widen the breach which has so long and so unhappily existed between them in Ireland. Such being the case, we believe that a purely secular course of education (due opportunity being afforded for separate religious exercise) is the only one compatible with the existing state of Ireland; that, in fact, some education is better than none at all; and that the child whose mind has been early accustomed to moral and literary study will be more ready to receive religious truths, and to become a useful member of society, than the neglected being whose intellect has been left wholly untilled.' This paragraph is, in fact, simply a synopsis of the usual assumptions of the advocates of an exclusively secular system of education, whose great object is to drive religion out of the schools supported by the Government. The original error of the Irish system was that it involved, so to speak, a compromise of this principle; but still it did not practically deny, on the contrary, it formally admitted the necessity of Bible education. This is now to be changed, and even the pretence will speedily be swept away. At least, so says the *Times*. We trust, however, that Government are not correctly represented by the statements of that journal, and that Lord John Russell, who has so emphatically declared himself a friend and supporter of the religious element, will not add another example to that long catalogue of inconsistencies and tergiversations with which he stands justly chargeable as a politician.

"The circumstances of the present rupture in the Education Board will be found to throw a peculiarly significant light upon the objects of the Irish Commissioners. To make this appear we have only to take the laboured explanation of their newspaper apologist. Our contemporary states, that 'many years ago the Archbishop published a work entitled Lessons on the Truth of Christianity. About 1837 it was proposed to introduce this work into the course of study at the National Schools; exception being taken to some passages, the Lessons were submitted to a learned umpire, who expunged some parts and modified others; and the book, thus amended, being approved by the whole board, was distributed throughout the schools, and used by them for a considerable period. Unfortunately, not very long ago, it was suggested to the Archbishop that the original work was far superior to the modified edition, and quite unobjectionable. Upon this the Archbishop, on his own responsibility, caused copies of the original Lessons to be issued to the schools. Subsequently, on visiting a school, he found this book was not in use there, and forthwith brought the subject before the Board. A long controversy ensued, which terminated in the rejection, by a majority of the Commissioners, of the book, not only in its original, but also in its amended form.' It may be admitted that Archbishop Whately did wrong (we doubt the truth of the allegation, however) in introducing the 'original work' referred to without authority, and we may also admit that the Commissioners did right in interdicting its use. But why place the 'amended' edition in the category of the condemned, after it had been for years used throughout the schools with the perfect authority of the Board, and avowedly as the means of compromising their differences, and ending a delicate and otherwise interminable, if not scandalous, controversy? The same journal will give the 'explanation'—for on this point it seems impossible to attempt any concealment of the true motive. The *Times* thus proceeds:—'To explain the expulsion of the amended and previously admitted edition, it is necessary to state that a discussion had for some time been going on relative to the refusal of a child, in the Central Dublin Model Schools, to read the Scripture Lessons, in the course of which it had appeared that *the introduction of religious works into the schools so frequently led to disputes and secessions that the advocates of a purely secular education were confirmed in their opinion of the inadmissibility of such publications*, and *seized* upon the moment as a favourable one for getting rid of a book which they had for some time only tolerated because it was not complained of.' Now, this is sufficiently frank; it plainly tells us that any religious book, against which any one may choose to complain, must be, *ipso facto*, expelled from those National Schools. Such, then, is the plain undoubted object of the majority of the Irish National Board. Were we not right, therefore, in describing these proceedings as nothing less than a scheme to turn the Irish education system into one of mere secular instruction, excluding and ignoring the Scriptures altogether? And when we add that these measures have been directly advised and executed by Roman Catholic priests, can there be any reasonable doubt that 'secular education' is a Jesuitical pretence, and a convenient stepping-stone to Popish domination, which they intend eventually, if allowed to carry out their scheme, to plant upon the ruins of Protestant truth in Ireland? We must not allow ourselves to be longer blinded to this momentous fact, or deluded by sophistical reasoning, such as the *Times* deals in; and we sincerely trust, now that the conspiracy has at length so unmistakeably unveiled itself, that public feeling will be powerfully aroused, not only to crush the plot, but to purify the system, by rendering the principle of Scriptural instruction imperative and indispensable."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LICENSE SYSTEM; ITS OBJECT AND ITS RESULTS.

GENTLEMEN,—The *Guardian* of the 23rd instant contains a communication, evidently the production of a most able and meritorious Government functionary, in reference to the retail traffic in intoxicating drinks, and the spread of intemperance among the native population, the object of the writer being to show that "*in its arrangements for the sale of spirituous liquors Government seeks not the increase of revenue, but the prevention of the vice of intoxication.*" The extracts quoted in that communication are certainly creditable to Government, showing, as they do, that the raising of a revenue has been quite a secondary consideration in the adoption of the abkaree regulations. And it has all along been well known to those who have given attention to the subject, that Sir Robert Grant, the excellent Mr. Farish, Mr. Townsend and others have watched the increase of intemperance among the Natives with much anxiety, and that, through their influence, circular instructions have repeatedly been addressed to the local officers to use more stringent measures for checking the progress of the evil.

We are disposed to give the Government credit for the most benevolent intentions. We do not question its desire to promote the welfare of the people, nor that it has honestly sought, by means of the license system, "to abate the increasing vice of drunkenness." *But the effort has utterly failed.* Intemperance has gone forth and is still going forth through the land with giant strides. And it is proved by experiment, under the most favorable circumstances, that the attempt to restrain the monster by means of the License System is perfectly futile. As well might we think to draw out Leviathan with an hook, or to bind the rushing waters of Niagara with a cart rope!

Nay, the License System in India has done away dram shops and the use of intoxicating [illegible]spectable. The grog seller, who, proscribed by the authorities, was formerly compelled to pander in by-places to the depraved appetite of the vicious and degraded, now appears with a commission from Government and, casting off all timidity and all shame, spreads out temptations to intemperance in the most public places. His business is *legalized*, and he now laughs at opposition and remonstrance. Thousands too, who never would have entered, much less sought out, the disreputable shops, which by stealth or connivance formerly existed in a few localities, are now encouraged to commence the use of strong drinks. The License System by extending the countenance and sanction of Government to the retail traffic imparts to it more respectability and greatly facilitates its extension. And thus, instead of repressing the use of intoxicating drinks, it is fast filling the land with grog-shops and intemperance.

Under such circumstances it is a poor satisfaction to be told of the *benevolent intentions* of Government. How often have deeds most unjustifiable been perpetrated and measures most pernicious been adopted with truly benevolent intentions! One of the native papers, speaking of the reply of Government to the memorials on the spread of intemperance, said very properly, "*If a needle be sticking in your body, it will be little alleviation to hear that there was no intention to give pain. So when the plague of intemperance is destroying the community, it is a poor consolation to hear that the Government wishes it were otherwise.*" When the benevolent quack kills his patient, or when the misjudging kindness of the mother destroys her child, the *benevolent intentions* do not prevent the results.

The communication in the *Guardian* says very truly that Government "cannot coerce its subjects into virtue." But it can withhold its sanction from evil, and seek to punish evil doers. It cannot reform gamblers and counterfeiters; but it can break up their establishments and punish them. It can refuse to license brothels and to regulate licentiousness by law. It can withhold its sanction from whatever is detrimental to the general welfare. It can refuse to legalize the spreading out of temptations to intemperance before all classes of the people. It can refuse to commission a horde of grog sellers to carry on the business of manufacturing drunkards, paupers and criminals. It can treat this as an offence against the Government and against the public, and thus show to the people that it is in earnest in seeking "*to abate the increasing vice of drunkenness.*"

The writer in the *Guardian* says truly that "the Maine Temperance Law was carried by means of an active well sustained combination among the people." And he intimates that "some such decided popular assistance" is required "to enable the Government of Bombay to produce a material reduction in the use of ardent spirits." But alas! how different are the character and the circumstances of the people of Maine and of India! Here the people have no voice in the Government; popular combination is a thing unheard of; it is only a few of the Europeanized residents in the large towns that would dare to put their names to a memorial praying for the suppression of the grog-shops. What voice have the people of India *ever had* in the Government, and what responsibility have they ever felt in reference to its measures? To hold up to such a people the example of the people of Maine is little better than mockery. And base indeed would it be in the Indian Government to excuse or justify any of its measures by appealing to the absence of popular combination either for or against them. As stated in the Bombay Memorial on the spread of intemperance, the people of India "are accustomed to look, not to their own voluntary efforts, but to the Government, for the advancement of social and public reforms,—for the suppression of social and public evils." And "while Government extends its sanction to this traffic; and while, by sharing in the profits, it appears to be interested in its continuance and extension, they naturally regard all efforts put forth to check the evil as hopeless and vain. They shrink from coming into collision with Government in reference to this subject, especially when they see so little hope of success."

The same memorial adds, however, that "active measures for the suppression of the retail traffic in intoxicating drinks would be hailed by nearly all classes of respectable natives as an act of mercy on the part of Government. It would be regarded by them, not as an interference with their rights and privileges, but as a praiseworthy effort to uphold the cause of morality and virtue,—as a necessary protection of the public interests against the blighting influence of intoxicating drinks."

Could the question of the Maine Law be put to vote in this country, and all the people, both Hindus and Mohammadans, be induced to give expression to their feelings on this subject, the grog shops, we are persuded, would be closed by the vote of a vast majority,—a majority much greater than that by which the measure was carried in Maine. The wonder, as it appears to us, is, not that the people of this country have given so little, but that they have given so much and such tangible expresion to their feelings in reference to the government connection with the grog-shops.

In conclusion, we would ask attention to the following language of an able European writer on Social Reform:—"The whole system of licenses seems invented for the purpose of giving the imprimatur of authority to the tippling habits of the people, and spreading snares in their path. It is not to be wondered at that many fall into the pit, when pits are constructed by public authority, on every side of us, and when the whole population are continually found walking on the very brink of them."

Bombay, 26th September, 1853. PHILANTHROPOS.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—SEPTEMBER 30.

—— The *Calcutta Christian Advocate* says:—"It affords us sincere pleasure to notice that, on the evening of Wednesday week, a young man of the name of Rajendra Chandra was baptized at the Free Kirk by the Rev. W. S. Mackay. Rajendra was educated at the Free Church Institution, and has very good abilities. At the close of the session of 1851, he carried off the highest prize of the Institution. After leaving school he entered the Medical College, where he has already distinguished himself. At the last distribution of the prizes of that noble Institution he gained the Goodeve medal and two certificates of honour. A young man of talent, of respectable connexions, and of considerable familiarity with the Scriptures, Rajendra's sincerity is not to be questioned. Let the native students of the Medical College, who have been hitherto noted chiefly for their infidelity and open and avowed atheism, ponder the case of Rajendra. We are gratified to see that success is attending the labours of our Free Church brethren. If we are not mistaken, Rajendra is the eleventh convert from heathenism, those brethren have had the privilege this year of admitting into the visible Church of Christ."

—— The *Christian Times* has as follows:—The new penal code for Tuscany, which has at last received the sanction of the Sovereign, has not been sanctioned by the moral sense of the Tuscan people. It breathes vengeance against the nascent Protestantism of this land. And with this view it aims direct-

ly at the *English* residents in Tuscany. The third article of the code expressly declares that foreigners shall be subjected to all the provisions of the law equally with Tuscans. Whoever, then, among the hundreds of English residents in Tuscany shall fall under the 137th article of the code, by committing any act or uttering any expression which legal sophistry may torture into an attack on the religion of the State, may be condemned to solitary imprisonment and hard labour for a period *not less than five*, but which may extend to ten, years. Such are the provisions by which, in the year of grace, 1853, the Papacy meets a new Italian Reformation, and undeceives the simple philanthropists who imagine that its intolerant spirit was charmed to sleep."

SATURDAY,—OCTOBER 1.

—— The *Bombay Times* says:—"The Grand Jury returned a true Bill yesterday in the case of Joao Antonio de Sequeira, commander of a Portuguese Brig, who is charged with importing slaves into Bombay. It will be seen from a report in our Local columns that two more little African boys said to be slaves have been taken out of another Portuguese ship in the harbour, and that there is reason to believe some others remain concealed. We have no doubt that under the zealous and active direction of the Senior Magistrate of Police these lads also will be discovered and set at liberty."

—— The Rangoon correspondent of the *Englishman* says:—"We hear that with the exception of the villages on the banks of the river, the whole of the country is now in possession—we were going to say of dacoits—but of patriots! It is high time that something should be done to secure the quiet of the country. Our town within the last week has shewn any thing but a wish on the part of the Burmese to succumb to our yoke, and we may look forward to a desperate attack yet when we little expect it."

MONDAY,—OCTOBER 3.

—— There were 962 deaths in Bombay (and Colaba) last month, viz., 15 Europeans; 4 Indo-Britons and Portuguese; 36 Native Christians and Jews; 212 Mussulmans; 31 Parsees; 652 Hindus (including Jains); 12 unknown. The proportion of Parsees is not half what it usually is.

—— The average density of population in the United States, according to the last census, is about 7 to the square mile. The value of the real and personal wealth of the country exceeds seven thousand millions of dollars, or about two thousand dollars to each family. Nearly one thousand million dollars are invested in 33,000 miles of railroad, completed or in progress. The number of churches is 36 221. There are 115,000 teachers engaged in instructing four millions of children. One and a quarter millions of copies of newspapers and periodicals are issued every day.

—— Official reports from the island of Sardinia show that of 549,112 inhabitants, 512,381 can neither read nor write. The island swarms with priests.

TUESDAY,—OCTOBER 4.

—— The August Comet was seen in the Malacca Straits, Aug. 23, 7 P. M. W. by N., at an altitude of 30°.

—— By the Steamer *Malta* which arrived yesterday with the China Mail, the *Bombay Times* has received Australian papers to August 6th, and reports as follows:—"The Melbourne *Argus* says, that gold seeking is losing somewhat of its original excitement, and that the diggers are settling down into a regular recognised business, and becoming, as it were, members of a duly organised community. Upon the whole, however, the yield from the Gold Fields is not so satisfactory, but the prices of provisions have risen enormously, the cost of the main article of consumption, flour, being one shilling per pound. The 'Diggers' had sent representatives to Melbourne to agitate the removal of the obnoxious tax of thirty shillings per month levied on each man residing at the Gold Fields, and some of the papers denounce the injustice of making these men contribute £13 yearly to the state while the rich merchant has not to pay half that sum. A most daring and successful robbery had been perpetrated by a party of Bushmen who attacked the Private Gold Escort, consisting of six troopers, when conveying gold from the McIvor diggings—the bushmen placed a tree across the road, and when the escort arrived near it deliberately poured in a volley, shooting four of the guard, the remainder fled, and the robbers then seized on the spolia and carried off gold dust to the value of £10,000. Government has however offered a reward of £500 for each of the robbers taken, or £1,000 for each provided the whole gang be apprehended. In the city of Melbourne matters are much the same as they have been for the past six months. House rent is enormous and still on the increase, the smallest dwelling house within the city's bounds being £500, and front shops in business localities as much as £3,000 per annum. The price of gold in Melbourne was 77s. 6d. per ounce."

—— Dossabhoy Ruttonjee, a passenger from Melbourne to Bombay, was found dead in his berth on board the *Malta*, on the 1st inst. His death was caused by a pistol shot wound. Another Parsee, sleeping in the same cabin, made the following statement:—"I came from Melbourne with the deceased in the *Chusan*. At Penang we went on shore together to see a waterfall. I saw the deceased put a parcel wrapper in a silk handkerchief into his pocket on leaving the ship. We passed the day at Penang and dined with a friend, where the deceased drank rather freely—we returned on board only just in time. The next day he came to me and said that he had lost the bundle he had taken ashore, and which contained important documents. At Ceylon also he stated some other causes of anxiety, and concluded by saying that it was better to die than to return to Bombay in such an unsatisfactory manner. Last night nothing unusual occurred, but on my waking this morning about 7 o'clock, I saw the deceased lying as I thought asleep, which surprised me as he generally was up before me. I got up and washed, and then seeing some cloths on the head of the deceased, I took them off and perceived blood. On this I called Manuel and asked him to see what was the matter, and told him to call the Doctor. I found the pistol lying on the deck behind the dead man's head, and picked it up in the presence of Manuel. An open tin box was near it."—The matter is under investigation.

—— In the *Telegraph and Courier*, we find a commercial letter, dated Shanghae, August 26, from which we make the following extract:—"The latest reports are that the detachment sent to the North had taken possession of Kai-fung, the capital of Ho-nan, and had marched thence to Kiang-ping, a place about one hundred miles to the north of the Yellow River, and was gradually, but steadily advancing towards Pekin without meeting with much opposition. The Manchoo troops sent to oppose them had been disgracefully beaten, and the Emperor as a last resource had called in the Mongol Tartars to his assistance; should they be unsuccessful in stopping the progress of the insurgents there will then be no barrier to their becoming masters of the capital of the Empire, particularly as the inhabitants are said to be much dissatisfied with their rulers, and have more than once lately risen against the Mandarins. From Kiang sie we have no accounts further than that the rebels there are encamped in the neighbourhood of the Poyang Lake, and have possession of the surrounding country. Their presence has caused a good deal of uneasiness to the natives, and as the Teas intended for Canton have to pass through that district, their transit for the present has been completely stopped. Here the authorities have lately been much alarmed, anticipating a rise among the Triads, who are reported to amount to fully 8,000 men, and who we believe could take possession of the city any moment they please; but there is no danger to be apprehended so far as the foreign community is concerned, provided of course that we are not left unprotected by our own ships of war. As an instance of the weakness of the Government we may mention that a few days ago a body of the Triads seized all the arms at one of the gates of the city, kept them for some time, and then gave notice to the authorities that as they did not require them they were willing to dispose of them at a certain price. Also the chief magistrate of Shanghai has been changed to please the members of the said society. The fleet of foreign vessels formerly fitted out here has been remanned, the navigators being Europeans, and the fighting crew Chinese, and several have sailed for Ching-keang, but this we suspect has been done more for the sake of appearance than in the hope that any good will result from such a measure."

—— The Imperialists had attacked Amoy, but had not succeeded in taking it, up to September 2.

—— The two extracts subjoined are from China Overland papers:—"Further advices are looked for with some anxiety. We are still sanguine in the hope that the rebels will maintain possession of the town. If retaken by the Imperialists, it can only be held by them for a short time ere it must again fall into the hands of the new Government, in the southward progress of its conquering army. A good deal of inconvenience, and it may be, distress, is naturally experienced by foreign and native local traders, during the interregnum which must ensue between the destruction of one and the formation of another government; but it appears puerile to express a hope for a reversion to the old order of things unless the same can be established on a solid basis, and which can never be the case until the Tartar dynasty is entirely subverted."

——"Authentic intelligence reached Canton a day or two ago, to the effect that a detachment from the Nan-king army had reached the borders of Kwang-si at the point where the Pearl River enters from the Kwang-tung Province, and that the patriots only waited news of the fall of Peking to advance towards Canton. Hard fighting is looked for about the Meiling Pass, to which place the Viceroy Yeh has been for some time sending troops. A man, alleged to be one of the Arrietoon Apear felons, was apprehended a few days ago by an officer of the Chinese Government, in the vicinity of the White Cloud mountain, a short distance from Canton; but he has not yet been handed over to our Government."

—— The *Friend of India* says:—"On the eastern side of the Irrawaddy, from Hemzada to Meayday, the country is in the hands of robber chieftains. Acting upon an astute and cruel policy, they direct their attacks not against us but against the people. Every town in that great district, with the exception of Prome and Shweydoung, has been burnt down, and the inhabitants driven into the interior."

—— The *Bombay Gazette* says the *Feroze* will be sent back to Calcutta with treasure, in a few days.

WEDNESDAY,—OCTOBER 5.

—— Mr. Sequiern, Master of the *Quarto de Abril*, has been convicted of importing slaves into Bombay, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

—— An Extra of the *Agra Messenger* announces the death of the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieut. Governor of the North West Provinces, at Bareilly. The mail just in brings, says the *Bombay Times*, news of Mr. Thomason's appointment to the Government of Madras.

—— The *Acbar* arrived last evening with the English Mail of September 8.

—— A reward of Rupees 5,000 has been offered for the discovery of any accomplices of the person who assassinated Colonel Mackeson. Some think that the murder had its origin at Cabul.

—— Moplah disturbances of a serious character are again occurring in Malabar.

THURSDAY,—OCTOBER 6.

—— The Government of Spain has interdicted the admission of the *Times* newspaper.

—— A conspiracy against the papal government, in which all ranks are said to have been implicated, has been discovered at Rome.

—— The journey from Paris to Bordeaux is now reduced to 13 hours.

—— The Pope has sent to the Duke of Brabant a splinter from the manger in which the Saviour was laid. His royal highness was overcome with emotion on receiving this precious relic.

—— The comet lately seen in India, was discovered at the Gottenburgh Observatory, June 10. Its nearest approach to the sun was September 1.

—— The H. C. Steamer *Auckland*, which left this Sept 12, reached Aden the 25th, having been 12½ days making the 1600 miles, an average of 5¼ miles per hour.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1853.

Major G. LeGrand Jacob, Political Agent in Kutch, is allowed leave of absence, on sick certificate, for the period of two months, from the date of his departure from his Station.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1853.

Captain Robert Wallace, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta.

Major H. W. Trevelyan, Artillery, is appointed Acting Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, during the absence of Mr. A. K. Forbes, or until further.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Steinhaeuser assumed charge of his appointment of Civil Surgeon at Aden, on the 10th July last.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1853.

Mr. F. Lloyd, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, is allowed a further extension, to the 1st December next, of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 15th January last.

Mr. R. S. Bagshaw, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, for fifteen days, from the 1st proximo.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October 1853.

Saccaram Cassinath Shastree to act as Hindoo Law Officer of the Tanna Adawlut.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1853.

The powers to flog and to review are not to be considered as included in the authority given in the Notifications of the 17th and 21st ultimo to Mr. J. C. Armstrong, Acting First Assistant Magistrate of Sholapoor, and Mr. C. J. Davies, First Assistant Magistrate of Broach, to exercise the full powers of a Magistrate.

Mr. W. F. A. Spry, Deputy Magistrate, Sudder Station, Kaira, is vested with the power to inflict corporal punishment, under the provisions of Act I. of 1853.

Under the provisions of Section IV. of Act IV. of 1851, Mr. G. Scott, First Assistant to the Magistrate of Rutnagherry, is vested with the full powers of a Magistrate in that Collectorate, with the exception of the powers to flog and to review.

Lieutenant Pirie received charge of the Upper Scinde Police on the 14th ultimo, from Captain Heyman.

Mr. A. K. Corfield, Senior Magistrate of Police, is allowed leave of absence for two months, under Sections XI. and XII. of the Absentee Rules, to proceed to Mahableshwur.

The Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court have appointed William Brookfield, Esquire, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, from the 1st instant, vice O. W. Ketterer, Esquire.

The leave of absence on Medical certificate, granted by the Sudder Adawlut on the 3rd June last to Azum Damother Chintamon, Moonsiff of Sholapoor, is further extended from the 21st ultimo to the 20th proximo.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. WALLACE, Deputy Secretary to Government.

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Under the provisions of Act VI. of 1845, the undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay and its dependencies, and are requested to qualify by take the prescribed Oaths :—

John Lowndes, and
Putteney Mein Dalzell.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 29th September 1853.

Mr. A. F. Bellasis to be Collector and Magistrate of Hydrabad in Scinde.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1853.

Captain T. R. Steuart, Collector and Magistrate of Shikarpoor, has been allowed leave of absence until the 20th Nov. 1853, under Section IX. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to the Presidency for the recovery of his health in extension of the leave granted to him on the 23rd ultimo.

Mr. H. Liddell, Collector of Surat, is allowed an extension, to the 13th proximo, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. A. Elphinston, Collector of Kaira, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Aboo, on account of private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October 1853.

Mr. G. Wood, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Shikarpoor, has been allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, for three months.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1853.

Mr. W. A. Ritchie, Acting First Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, has been allowed leave of absence for fifteen days, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Bombay and the Deccan, on urgent private affairs.

Mr. G. S. Forbes, Second Assistant to the Collector of Tanna, has been allowed leave of absence for one month from the 1st proximo, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Mahableshwur, on account of private affairs.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1853.

Mr. E. P. Robertson, Acting Second Assistant to the Collector of Surat, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section XII of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Tanna, on urgent private affairs.

Mr. H. W. Reeves has been appointed Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nassick, from the date of the appointment having become vacant consequent on the transfer of Mr. Jenkins to Broach.

Mr. W. Courtney, Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, has been allowed leave of absence for fifteen months, under Section VI of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills and to sea, on Medical certificate.

Mr. H. W. Reeves to act as Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, during Mr. Courtney's absence.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secretary to Government.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October 1853.

Mr. H N. B. Erskine is permitted to proceed to Ahmednuggur, for the purpose of prosecuting there the study of the Hindoostanee language.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1853.

The Honorable the Court of Directors have permitted the Reverend E N. Dickenson to return to his duty on the Ecclesiastical Establishment of this Presidency.

Assistant Surgeon Shepherd received charge of the Office of Marriage Registrar at Tanna, from Assistant Surgeon Pitman, on the 20th ultimo.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1853.

Assistant Surgeon R DeC. Peele having returned to the Presidency on the 19 h instant, from sick leave to the Cape of Good Hope, the unexpired portion of his leave has been cancelled, and he resumed charge of his duties as Civil Oculist and Professor of Midwifery in the Grant Medical College, on the 25th instant.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1853.

Assistant Surgeon R. DeC. Peele to act as personal Surgeon to the Right Honorable the Coveror, from the 1st instant, until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Carter to act as Civil Oculist.

Assistant Surgeon Coles to act as Professor of Midwifery in the Grant Medical College.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. WALLACE, Deputy Secretary to Government.

Mr. H. E. Goldsmith, having returned to the Presidency, will resume charge of the Revenue and Financial Departments, and will conduct the duties of the Secret and Political Departments during the absence of Mr. Chief Secretary Malet, who will proceed to join the Right Honorable the Governor at Mahableshwur, as Secretary in attendance, and in charge of all the Civil Departments, from the 6th instant.

Lieutenant Colonel Melvill having proceeded to Europe on furlough, Lieutenant Colonel Maughan, Secretary in the Military and Marine Departments, will join the Right Honorable the Governor at Mahableshwur, as Secretary in attendance, in charge of those Departments.

Mr. J. G. Lumsden, Secretary in the General and Judicial Departments, will conduct the duties in the Military and Marine Departments during Lieutenant Colonel Maughan's absence.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 26th September 1853.

No. 576 of 1853.—The following orders are confirmed.

By Lieutenant Colonel Gidley, dated Bhooj, the 21st August 1853, appointing 2nd Lieutenant Billamore, of the Regiment of Artillery, to receive temporary, charge of the Ordnance Department at that station, not the departure of Lieutenant Mellersh to Hydrabad, until further orders.

By Captain Bowdich, dated Ahmednuggur, the 2nd September 1854, appointing Lieutenant Cottell to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 26th Regiment N. I., during Lieutenant Collier's absence on leave to the Presidency.

By major Jacob, dated Jacobabad, the 29th August 1853, appointing Lieutenant M. S. Green, 2nd in Command of the 2nd Regiment to perform the duties of Adjutant to the 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, in addition to his own duties, until the arrival of Lieutenant Macauley appointed to that station.

No. 578 of 1853.—Captain C. W. Tremenhere, officiating Secretary to the Military Board, is allowed leave of absence for one month, commencing in October next, on private affairs. Lieutenant Ballard, Assistant to the Chief Engineer, performing his duties during his absence.

No 579 of 1853.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct with reference to para 3 of G. G. O. No. 329. 5th June 1851, that the quarterly Payments to Native Pensioners shall in future take place on and after the 1st May, 1st August, 1st November, and 1st February, for the preceding three months, this arrangement is to take effect from the 1st February 1854.

No. 583 of 1853.—The following Officers are allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant R. A. Morse, of the Regiment of Artillery, Assistant Surgeon J. E. Stocks, of the medical establishment.

Bombay, Castle, 29th September 1853.

No. 584 of 1853.—The friends of Gunner Howell Price, No. 1077, of the Horse Artillery, having paid into the Honorable Courts Treasury the sum required by the Regulations for his discharge and passage to Europe the Honorable Court have authorized his discharge from the Company's Service and his being provided with the usual passage at the Company's expense.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1853.

No. 585 of 1853.—Captain H. J. Willoughby, Paymaster, Poona Division, is allowed leave for thirty days from the 12th proximo, or date of departure from his station, to proceed to Mahableshwur on private affairs, Captain R. Richards, 3rd Regiment N. I., performing the duties of Captain Willoughby, during his absence and on his responsibility.

No. 586 of 1853.—The following officers are allowed a furlough to Europe for a period of three years, on medical certificate:—

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) C. F. North, of the Engineers.

Lieutenant E. Bate, of the 7th Regt. N. I.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1853.

No. 587 of 1853.—Ensign W. F. Pearse, of the 41st Regiment Bengal N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1853.

No. 588 of 1853.—Mr. Robert Burr Anderson, is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment. Date of arrival at Bombay, 23rd September 1853.

Lieutenant G. L. Lye, of the 28th Regiment N. I., has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1853.

No. 589 of 1853.—The Committee constituted in General Order, No. 491, dated 24th August 1852, is directed to assemble as early as convenient for the Examination of certain Commissariat Officers.

No. 590 of 1853.—The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name and posted to the 26th Regiment N. I., vice Bosworth, killed in action.

George Sutherland Pope, Rank as ensign in the Regiment 22nd September 1853, army 12th June 1852.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor In Council,
(Signed) T. MAUGHAN, Lieut. Col.,
Secretary to Government.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 27th September, 1853.

1. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to Sanction the free discharge from the service of private James Dawson, of the 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 543, dated the 23rd September 1852.

Head Quarters Poona, 28th September, 1853.

1. Private James Harrop, of the Town majors non Effective List, attached to the Police Force, is remanded to the 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, and attached to the 2nd Battalion Arrtillery, until an opportunity offers for sending him to rejoin his Regiment.

2. The appointments of Surgeon W. P. Gillanders, and Assistant surgeon Gilbert, respectively to the 1st Grenadier, and 24th Regiment N. I., in G. O. of the 27th ultimo, are to have effect during the absence of surgeons Grierson and Atkinson, or until further orders.

Head Quarters, Poona, 29th September 1853.

With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the Commander in Chief is pleased to establish as a rule, in assimilation with that in effect in Bengal, that for disorder or irregularity committed by any European Soldier when undergoing imprisonment by sentence of a Court Martial, or by order of his Commanding Officer, the offender may, by direction of the Officer under whose authority the punishment is being inflicted, be placed upon bread and water diet for any period not exceeding seventy-two hours, instead of receiving food according to the scale laid down in Jameson's Code, Art. 139, Section XXXIX. The daily allowance under such circumstances is to be one pound and a half of bread with a sufficiency of water.

2. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

1st Gredr. Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Down, from 3rd Sept. to 3rd Nov., to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Poona, 30th September 1853.

1. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

2nd European Regt. L. I.—Ensign D. C E. Twyford, from 2nd to 18th October, to proceed to Bombay, to undergo an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to republish the following General Order, and in calling attention to it, directs that the reports therein ordered to be made, be transmitted in duplicate one direct to Adjutant General, Army Head Quarters, the other to the Deputy Adjutant General, Adjutant General's Office Bombay.

Aitchison's Code Art. 8 Sec. LVI.

The deaths of all European and Native Officers present with Corps are to be reported to the Adjutant General, by the respective Commanding Officers whenever they occur.

The deaths of Officers absent from corps, or on the staff are to be reported in like manner by the Commanding Officer of the station where the casualties happen.

Head Quarters, Poona, 1st October 1853.

1. The undermentioned Officers attending the Military School at Poona, are attached to the 3rd and 27th Regiments N. I., as follows, until the departure of those corps from the station when they will proceed and rejoin their own regiments.

To the 3rd Regt. N. I.
- Captain G. H. Robertson, 25th Regt. N. I.
- Captain G. S. Montgomery, 14th Regt. N. I.
- Lieut H. H. A. Wood, 4th Regt. N. I (R. C.)
- Lieutenant E. L. Taverner, 20th Regt. N. I.
- Ensign D. C. E. Twyford, 2nd Eur. Regt. L. I
- Ensign F. C. Davidson, 19th Regt. N. I.
- Ensign E. H. Shewell, 23d Regt. N. L. I.
- Ensign H. Moore, 6th Regt. N. L. I.

To the 27th Regt. N. I.
- Captain J. S. L. Gell, 10th Regt. N. I.
- 2nd Lieut. G. Nicholetts, 1st Eur. Regt. (F.)
- Ensign R. Vacredy, 12th Regt. N. I.
- Ensign L. C. Barton, 1st 3rdr, Regt. N. I,
- Ensign G. F. R. Jervis, 9th Regt. N. I.
- Ensign Maunsell, 11th Regt. N. I.
- Ensign R. T. Clarke, 24th Regt. N. I.

2. Captain A. F. Rowan, Commanding 4th Company 2nd Battalion with No 4 Light Field Battery attached, and Lieutenant J. D. Woolcombe, Commanding 3rd Company 2nd Battalion Artillery, with No. 3 Light Field Battery, are permitted to exchange Commands, the exchange is to have effect from the date of the meeting of the two Companies en route between Nusseerabad and Ahmednuggur in progress of relief.

3. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

4th Regt. N. I. (R. C.)—Capt. A. Price, from 27th September to 31st October, to proceed to Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
(Sd.) EDWARD GREEN, Lieut. Col.
Actg. Deputy Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Mangalore, on the 14th September, the wife of Francis N. Maltby, Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a son. At Mhow, on the 23rd Sept, Mrs George Cayley Robinson, of a son. At Poona, on the 29th Sept. the wife of G. Fgerton Huddleston, Esq., the King's regiment, of a son. At Tanna, on the 1st Oct., the wife of Sorabjee Hormusjee Metta, Esq., of the Commercial Bank, of a son.

MARRIAGE.—At Christ's Church, Byculla, on Thursday the 29th Sept., by the Revd. J. D. Gibson, Henry Pitman, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Tanna, to Prudence Maria, eldest daughter of the late William Henry Sharp, Esq., Surgeon, Burslem Staffordshire.

DEATH.—At Malabar Hill, on the night of the 28th Sept., Henry James, eldest son of J. Daun, Esq., Qr. Mr. 12th regiment N. I., aged 15 months. At Saugur, on the 24th September, Captain George Collingwood Dickinson, W. L. I., deeply regretted by his brother officers and a large circle of friends.

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